PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO.

PITTSBURGH.

TUESDAY MORNING; AUGUST 24, 1852.

WHIG NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

GEN'L WINFIELD SCOTT, of New Jersey.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, N. Carolina.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.

JACOB HOFFMAN, OF BERKS COUNTY.

JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,

(In the room of the Hon. Richard Coulter, deceased.)

JOSEPH BUFFINGTON, of Armstrong Co.

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

SENATORIAL.

A. E. BROWN, JAMES POLLOCK.

REPRESENTATIVE.

Districts.	Districts.
1. EDWIN F. HUNTER,	14. JAMES H. CAMPBELL,
2. JAMES THOMAS,	15. JAMES D. PATON,
3. JOHN W. STOKES,	16. JAMES K. DAVIDSON,
4. JOHN P. PENROSE,	17. Dr. JNO. MCCULLOUGH.
5. SPENCER MCILVAINE,	18. RALPH DEAN,
6. JAMES W. FULLER,	19. JOHN LOWRIE,
7. JAMES PERRIGO,	20. ARCHD'D ROBERTSON,
8. JOHN BRADLEY,	21. THOMAS J. BIGHAM,
9. JOHN MARSHALL,	22. LEWIS D. LORD,
10. CHARLES P. WALKER,	23. CELESTIAL RITCHIE,
11. DAVID ALRICH,	24. DANIEL PHELPS,
12. A. MCKINNEY,	25. SAM'L A. PURVIANCE.
13. NEE HINDLEWARTH.	

Antimasonic and Whig County Ticket.

FOR CONGRESS—21ST DISTRICT.

DAVID RITCHIE, Pittsburgh.

FOR CONGRESS—22D DISTRICT.

THOMAS M. HOWE, Allegheny.

FOR SENATE.

GEORGE DARSIE, Allegheny.

FOR ASSEMBLY.

GEORGE R. APPLETON, Birmingham.
THOMAS PENNEY, McKeesport.
RICHARD COWAN, Pittsburgh.
JOHN M. PORTER, Tarentum.

SHERIFF.

WILLIAM MAGEE, Pittsburgh.

SOUTHOUSEY.

EDWARD CAMPBELL, Jr., Pittsburgh.

CLERK, PRO TEM OF COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS, &c.

JOHN GERMAN, Allegheny.

COMMISSIONER.

WILLIAM ALGEO, Pittsburgh.

COUNTY AUDITOR.

JAMES LOWRY, Pittsburgh.

AUDITOR.

FRANCIS J. GARDNER, Elizabeth.

Scott Club!

The Executive Committee of the "Young Scott Club" have fixed upon the following meetings to be held prior to the Great Mass Meeting on the 22nd of next month—

At Birmingham, at the Market House, on Tuesday the 24th, at half past 7½ o'clock, P. M.

In Allegheny city, at the Market House, on Thursday, the 26th at 7½ P. M.

At Clinton, Tuesday, the 31st, at 7½ P. M.

At Temple Creek, at Brown's Hotel, on Saturday, the 4th of September, at 3 P. M.

At Perrysville, on Tuesday, the 7th, at 7½ P. M.

At McKeesport, on Friday, September 10th, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

At John Cowan's, Baldwin Township, on Saturday, Sept. 11th, at 7½, P. M.

At Tarentum, on Tuesday, September 14th at 8 and 7½ P. M.

At Robertstown, on Saturday, September 18th at 7½ P. M.

At Sharpsburgh, on Saturday, September 20th at 7½ P. M.

RELIGION AND POLITICS.—The Editors of the *Post* are still very much worried about the New Hampshire Catholic test, and are determined, if possible, to drag religious feeling into the arena of party politics. On the other hand, we desire to avoid it. In their paper of Saturday, they make a desperate effort to do so by asserting what is infamously false and calumnious, that the editor of this paper "applauded the sacrilegious incendiaries and felt a fraternal feeling towards those who butchered Irish Catholics." By "sacrilegious incendiaries" they mean the parsons who burnt the Catholic churches in Philadelphia a few years ago. After much more of the same sort, they wind up that part of their article as follows:

"When the editor of the *Gazette* becomes the advocate of tolerance towards Catholics, we cannot admit that the motives have ceased, and must believe that he has repudiated the leading motives which governed his columns when Governor Kossuth paid us a visit. If he has not, he can explain."

"*Tolerance towards Catholics!*" What do they mean by that? Do they not know that there is no such thing as *tolerance* in this country?—Faith and worship are matters of RIGHT here, and not of *tolerance*. A man must possess the instincts of a slave who can write such a sentence as the one just quoted. He certainly has not yet learned what it is to be an American freeman. No; Catholics as well as Protestants have rights here which we could not invade if we would, and would not if we could. How intensely mean, therefore, are such sentiments as we find in the Post before us. We have our opinions upon religious as well as other subjects, and we claim the right to express them whenever and wherever we see proper, and in doing so we invade no man's rights. We insist that all citizens, of every religious persuasion, shall be regarded as standing upon perfect equality as regards the rights of speaking, writing, printing, voting and holding office. Asregards their allusion to our course when Gov. Kossuth was here, all we have to say is, that the Post saw proper to take the same course the Gazette did on that occasion. We have not impugned its motives in doing so, and it has no right to impugn ours. Our course then was in perfect accordance with the sentiments just expressed. Kossuth professed to be, and was truly, to believe, a friend of perfect religious freedom, as well as civil freedom, and because he was so, we gave him what support we could; and when Bishop O'Connor saw proper to write a letter against him, we replied in his defence, as we certainly had a right to do, and we have never regretted our course on that occasion.

Having said what they had to say about us, they turn furiously upon one Robinson, who, in a late speech, gave a full history of the proceedings in New Hampshire relative to the religious test in the Constitution of that State, by which Catholics are excluded from office. We did not publish that speech, nor take any notice of it whatever, neither have we published anything on the subject of that test since the speech in question was delivered; and yet the Post closes up its article with this paragraph:

"And we leave it to the Catholics to say what confidence can be placed in the editor of the *Gazette* and other Whigs who take their cue from this mercenary!"

Now, we ask in turn what confidence can be placed in the editors of the *Post* after this?

When we alluded to this subject some time since, we did so in reply to the calumnious charge made by Geo. M. Dallas, at the ratification meeting in Philadelphia, that the effort to abolish this odious test was defeated by the Whigs of New Hampshire. We nailed that charge to the counter effectually, and having done so, we dropped the subject. At that time we were not even aware of the existence of Col. Robinson, who made the speech which has so troubled the locofoco camp. That speech, like our own article, was compiled to rebut the slander of Dallas. It was Geo. M. Dallas who first dragged religion into this Presidential question, and not Robinson, or ourselves, or any of the Whigs. Dallas's charge, being grossly false, and easily disproved, recoiled with fatal effect upon him and his party; and now they are trying to escape from their dilemma by starting another false cry.

Robinson makes out a strong case against Gen. Pierce and the New Hampshire *democracy*. His speech is almost entirely made up from official documents, which prove,

That there is a test in the New Hampshire Constitution which excludes Catholics from the office of Governor and from seats in the Legislature.

That two attempts were made to abolish this test, both of which failed by very large majorities in that very *democratic* State.

That when it went to the people, coupled with a clause to abolish the property-test, it was defeated by a majority about as large as the Democrats had over the Whigs—that is, nearly two to one.

That in strongly Democratic towns the majority against abolishing the test was very large —in some instances almost unanimous, while in strong whig towns the opposite was the case, plainly showing that the Whigs were generally in favor of abolishing the test.

We do not know how Gen. Pierce himself voted; but we do know that Concord where he resides, gave a large majority against abolishing the test, and that Merrimac county in which Concord is situated—one of the strongest Democratic counties in that State—gave a very large majority against relieving the Catholics of this disability.

All these are facts which we challenge the Post to controvert, representing them we are simply subserving the cause of truth, and if they cause any Catholic Democrat to withhold his vote from Mr. Pierce we cannot help it. One thing we feel very sure of, that very few Catholics will vote against him merely to please us. Whether, in view of the facts of the case, he is still entitled to their votes, is a question for them, not us, to determine.

We have not, heretofore, dragged religion into the arena of party politics, nor have we done so now. When, however, we see proper to discuss the influence of Catholicism, or any thing else, upon the affairs of the world, we think we know how to do so without invading the rights of any man or any class, or giving any just cause of offence: but to arrogate to ourselves the right to sit isjudgment upon matters of individual faith is what we never have done and never shall do.

The "Democrats" may thank Geo. M. Dallas for all the trouble this matter has given them. Robinson's speech, the result of extensive and careful research, is, as we said before, a reply to Dallas; and while it triumphantly vindicates the Whigs of New Hampshire from the charge of intolerance, it fixes it upon their opponents, and leaves Gen. Pierce in an awkward position, from which it will require something more substantial than vituperation to extricate him.

CUBA.—There are again rumors of discontent and even of some movements indicative of a contemplated rising, among the Creoles of Cuba.

The N. Y. Journal of Commerce has the following information from a gentleman from Havana:

—On the 5th inst., fifteen persons, all Creoles, were arrested in that city, of whom ten are males, and five females. In their dwellings were discovered 10,000 cartridges, 12 demijohns of powder, and 20 arrobes (600 lbs.) of lead.

On the 7th the arrested parties were examined, and three of them sent to the Cabanas for identification.

During the week ending August 14th, a good many young men were arrested, and others invited to go to Spain. They will be permitted to return when they obtain a diploma of loyalty.

These events created quite a stir in the Government offices, and evidences of alarm.

We do not attach much importance to these rumors; but they may be regarded, nevertheless, as shadows of coming events of some kind. The disastrous end to which the Lopez expedition came checked pretty effectually all filibustering movements; but it is hardly to be expected that those who so earnestly covet that rich prize will altogether give it up.

The telegraph brought us, on Saturday, an absurd story based upon letters said to have been received at New York from Madrid, to the effect that Spain, despairing of being able to keep possession of the Island much longer, was about to sell it to Soluque, Emperor of Hayti; that the slaves were to be set free; the Island to be garrisoned by Haytien troops, &c.

Another letter alleges that Spain has sent Commissioners to England and France to ask their co-operation in defence of Cuba against the rapacity of the United States; and if that fails, then the bargain with Soluque is to be consummated.

The extreme improbability of this story will at once be perceived, when it is considered that in the first place Soluque is still less able to hold the island than the Queen of Spain, and in the second, that the Cuban proprietors, both Creole and Spanish, would resist the emancipation of their slaves. To these reasons for discrediting the story it may be replied, to be sure, that an army of Haytian soldiers could, with the aid of the slaves, soon remove all objections on the part of the proprietors, and then, the blacks being free, there would no longer be anything to tempt American filibustieros. Still, we regard the getting up of these rumors as another attempt to excite the minds of Americans against the present rulers of Cuba, and afford some plausible pretext for the seizure and ultimate annexation of that island. When the question of the annexation of Texas was pending, a rumor, that unless we took it in it would cede itself to Great Britain, was set afloat, and was used with great effect both in and out of Congress. Now, the story that unless we seize Cuba, Soluque will get it, is probably but a repetition of the old trick, with a variation.

The naval Committee of the House of Representatives have recommended the adoption of a project for providing our naval vessels with screw stern propellers. In theevent of the success of this plan, it is proposed that the whole of our naval marine, not already provided with steam power of some kind, be fitted up with stern propellers. The plan is to fix a single screw propeller, of sufficient size for the propulsion of the vessel, when acting singly, in the stern, immediately in front of the stern-post, and above the keel, where an opening, sufficiently large for its reception, will have to be made.

It is not, we believe, the design of this invention that steam power should be used in ordinary sailing, but only when in action, and when it is required that a vessel should proceed to a different post with the greatest despatch. When in action this kind of propelling power, being in no danger of being disabled by the shots of the enemy, by reason of its being always under water, would give our vessels an incalculable advantage over those without such appendages in changing their positions, and in overtaking or escaping from an enmey.

The cost of making this alteration would be trifling in comparison with the advantages which it would give to our naval force over those not so constructed. In some situations, one such vessel would be worth a fleet of common men-of-war, whose inability of acting to any purpose during a calm often allows opportunities of striking a decisive blow with the greatest advantage to pass away while they are lying idle.

Recent experiments, it is stated, have shown that Steam, as generated in steam boilers, is an effectual extinguisher of fire. A foreign journal states that it was applied to a fire on board a steamship, from the boiler, with the most complete success. It was also tried at Trenton, in an iron manufactory, with the same result.

We find the above paragraph in the National Intelligencer, and have no reason to doubt the statements it contains. But if this be the case, why has it not been generally used in extinguishing fires on board of steamers both on our rivers and on the sea? It might be applied to that case with the greatest ease, more especially if, as it is often the case, the fire breaks out in the hold. If every steamer were furnished with an ordinary steam pipe extending from the boilers into the hold, all that would be necessary to extinguish any ordinary fire would be to let a strong jet of steam into the hold. Such a quantity of steam would in a few moments fill every part of it, so as to exclude every particle of air, which, together with the dampening effect of the steam would wash out the fire.

Would it not be worth while to give this plan a trial on some of our river boats? The cost of a connecting pipe between the boilers and hold, would be but trifling, and in case of fire the experiment could easily be tried, and if successful, would be beneficial not only to the public generally, but even to those who should try this plan, both in being a means perhaps of saving their property, and in giving them an advantage over their competitors in point of safety.

Our Democratic friends are busy in summing up a majority for Pierce, and in order to give a shadow of plausibility to their calculations, they have to make up airy lists of pretended bolters, and so endeavor to prove the Whig party to be in a most hopeless condition. But it wont do. These are stereotype editions of their speculations in '48, of which the following is a specimen:

From the Doylestown, Pa. Democrat, Sept. 5, 1849.

"*Treason in High Places.*—How can the Whigs expect to succeed with Gen. Taylor when such men as the following, who have always been the leaders of whiggery, refuse to endorse him:

Henry Clay,	Daniel Webster,
John McLean,	J. M. Botts,
J. R. Giddings,	Horace Everett,
Josh. Leavitt,	Horace Greeley,
Columbus Delano,	John M. Root,
D. R. Tilden,	Joseph L. White,
H. B. Stanton,	E. S. Hamlin,
J. A. Briggs,	And 500,000 others!!

"Of the above, eleven have been prominent Whig members of Cong ress. In addition to the names above given, nine delegates to the Philadelphia Convention are doing all they can to defeat him, and hundreds of Whig papers refuse to take Gen. Taylor's name.

"The truth is, Gen. Taylor will not receive, but two States south of Mason and Dixon's line, and not to exceed four north of that line."

What a deplorable condition the Whig party must have been in at that time! Only two months before the triumphant election of Gen. Taylor, it appears there were 500,015 bolters from the Whig party; the only difference in the present case is that the bolters in the largest list we have yet seen, amount to about fifteen.

THE LOSS OF THE ATLANTIC—FURTHER PARTICULARS.—Telegraphic despatches to the Philadelphia papers contain fuller particulars of the late disaster on Lake Erie than those received by telegraph at this city.

From these we learn that there were on board the boat, according to the statement of Mr. Harney, of the Michigan Central Railroad, who determined the number of passengers of each class by the number of tickets issued from his office: steerage passengers (emigrants) 217; deck do 51; second class do 10; cabin do 48; making 326. In addition to this number Mr. H. thinks there may have been 135 other persons on board including crew, &c., making altogether about 450. This estimate reduces the probable loss to about 200 souls. This, it is feared, however, is a little below the mark.

The emigrants, says the telegraphic dispatch, were Norwegians who came through by Lake Ontario steamers from Quebec. About 75 or 80 of these emigrants were left on the dock by the agent of the boat, who refused to suffer them to go on board. These have now to rejoice over their own preservation, and mourn the loss of many of their friends.

Immediately on the receipt of the news of the melancholy disaster the steamers Northern Indiana, the Louisiana, and the propeller Princeton, offered their services to go to the wreck. The Louisiana was fired up immediately for that purpose. The Cleveland, a boat belonging to the Company, was instantly dispatched to the scene of the calamity. The Cleveland had seen nothing of the wreck during her down trip, owing to the fog.

We give a list of the cabin and second class passengers, as ticketed from the office at Erie. In some instances the residences of the persons named were unknown, and the place at which they procured their tickets is substituted in the dispatch, as affording some clue by which their friends may discover who of the name is meant, it being impossible to obtain even the initials of their names:

CABIN PASSENGERS FOR CHICAGO.

Mr. Oslem and child, New York.
Mr. Read, do.
Mr. Field and family of three persons, New York.
Mr. Frost, Boston.*
Mr. Calkins, Albany.
Mr. Lake, do.*
Mr. Fairbother, do.*
Mr. Bushnell and brother, Albany.
Mr. Lawrence and family of three, Utica.
Mr. Clark and family of three, and one child, residence not known 2 lost.
Mrs. Cornwall, sister of Elihu Burritt.
F. O. Mosher, Canada.

For Waukegan—Mr. S. Chandler, New York
Mr. Briton, do.

For Milwaukie.—Mr. Hanley and Miss Myers, residence not known.*

For Detroit.—Mr. Carley and wife, Troy.*
Mr. Diswell, do.
Messrs. Lefevre* and Kirby, do.
Mr. Johnson and wife, residence unknown.
Mr. White and wife, residence unknown
Messrs. Crippen, Greene, Burch* and Montgomery, residence unknown.

Second Class passengers for Chicago.—Mr. Hartley and wife, Albany.
Mr. Toogood, and wife, Troy.
Mrs. Stevens, residence not known.

For Milwaukie—Mrs. Marshall, of Boston.
Messrs. Hale, Graves and Cobin, residences unknown.

For Sheybogan—Mr. Turner, residence unknown.

For Detroit—Mr. Wurts, wife and two children, and Messrs. Hammermann, Stuart, Lucas, Hayes, and Bird and wife.

Those marked * were lost.

How many more of the above passengers are lost, it is impossible to say at present. It is thought the loss of life has been chiefly confined to the emigrants who were on board, and that of those whose names are mentioned above, comparatively few have been lost.

The Ohio State Pomological Convention will be held at Columbus, Ohio, on the 31st inst. All persons interested in the subject of fruit are invited to attend. Persons wishing to send fruit, can direct it to the care of M. T. Bateham, Columbus.

Rich "placers" of gold have been discovered in the territories of the colony of Demerara, in the Island of Trinidad, lying on the northern coast of South America. Although the yield of gold is not so great as in placers of similar extent in California or Australia, yet they are sufficiently so to cause the abandonment of all other occupations than that of digging gold. Almost all the planters in the vicinity of Port Espagna, the most numerous colony on the Island, together with several hundred agricultural laborers, have already started, some of whom are realising their most sanguine expectations.

The French Government has considerably increased the bounty on the Newfoundland salt fish trade, which they are greatly encouraging, to the detriment of British interests. Already French cargoes have been selling at different ports of the Mediterranean, where, formerly, the British flag monopolized this important branch of commerce. This is one reason why the British Government has sent out the additional force to Newfoundland, and may explain the fact of their driving off a large number of French vessels a few days since.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Daily Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19, 1852.

The Fraud and Corruption Committee—Mr. Webster's position—Wheeling Bridge Bill passed—French Spoliation Claims lost for the session—Tariff cry, but no wool.

Gen. Houston's secret investigating committee is going ahead in its explorations among the dark passages of Congressional and Executive action for several administrations past. The subjects hitherto probed are, the contracts for building the New Orleans Custom House, wherein it is said there have been very fat pickings; the letting of the light-house contracts, some four years ago, and the contracts for putting up public buildings in San Francisco, California. In the proceedings connected with the latter, it is said that $40,000 were paid to an individual in Washington for his influence. Mr. McGinnis, who was examined a few days ago, is said to have superintended the awarding of the light-house contracts, which are undergoing examination; his testimony was considered important, as developing the transactions which have a suspicious look, though I do not hear that he is supposed to have participated in them.

We hear of Webster meetings in Boston, Philadelphia, North Carolina, and Georgia. There is no war at the State Department a complication of it important and interesting negotiations, in which the powers of Mr. Webster's mind are, while in the powers of the Fisheries, the guano of doutlessness, absorbed; the Lobos Islands, Hayti, Central America, and the Sandwich Islands, are subjects which demand his immediate attention; when a little leisure shall be afforded friends that he can not only permit the use of his name, (already *clarum et venerabile*, for past services alike to his country and to the whig party,) for the mere purpose of dividing the Whig strength in States where it has none to spare.

The bill legalising the Wheeling bridge passed the House to-day, by a large vote.

This result has been foreseen for some time. The bill will, probably, also pass the Senate; but it will have little or no effect upon the legal rights of Pennsylvania. The bridge will have to come down or go up in February next, all the same as if the bill should not pass.

A test vote was taken on French Spoliation claims this morning. The House refused to take up the bill by four majority; this is, probably, the end of them, though, as leeches never let go voluntarily, the agents having the claims in charge will make other efforts to bring them up. Toward the close of the sitting there seemed to be symptoms of a game of fisticuffs between Phelps of Mo., and Bayly of Va. The interposition of friends alone prevented one laying his digitals upon the throat of the other.

The Senate worked faithfully for three hours, upon the River and Harbor bill; they will probably, pass it to-morrow. There are fresh rumors that the immortal Senator James is to make another effort to modify the tariff, by affixing his plan to the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill. Mr. James is the Monsieur Tonson of the Senate, and will come, and come again, but will do no sort of good, nor, probably harm either. I shall not cry "land ho" till I see land.

JUNIUS.

WASHINGTON CITY, Aug. 20.

Printing Schemes—Probable Defeat of the Homestead and French Indemnity Bills—Enthusiasm of the Whigs—Steamboat Bill.

Yesterday the House manifested its concern for that worthy old gentleman, father Bichie, who has been burrowing, during the last two years, for $200,000, as the amount of the pretended losses on the printing contract, obtained for him by a brace of Peter Funks, employed as by-bidders. It is probable that he will get it.—To-day the Senate has evinced almost equal solicitude to secure to the Union, which is the organ of the majority, a monopoly of the printing profits, by awarding to it without competition, a contract for the printing of the census tables.—The project, however, was postponed till next week.

The Homestead Bill sustained another defeat to-day, which I have no doubt is decisive for the session. A motion by Mr. Hale to take it up, and proposed by him as a test, failed by two to one. In the House, a struggle took place over the French Spoliation claims, in which the friends of that measure were out generalled, partly, as yesterday, by the opposition of the speaker. It is quite obvious that the enemies of the claims mean to call into requisition all the resources of parliamentary tactics, and that they are destined to another defeat.

The River and Harbor Bill will pass, but not without a severe contest. Gen. Cass says he is for it. But would he have been for it had he been nominated for the Presidency? Is General Pierce for it? Gen. Cass, on the 2d of March, 1851, at midnight, being then a competitor for the democratic nomination, was foired with conscientious scruples about legislating on the Sabbath. In 1848, the "noise and confusion" were so great that he could not make himself heard at all upon those topics, and in 1852, the leaders of the party are as before, arrayed in opposition to anything like internal improvement anywhere.

The pent up Whig enthusiasm can hardly wait for the declension of the dog-star, to break forth in popular demonstrations. One of the largest Whig meetings ever held in the District assembled at Georgetown on Tuesday night—Throughout Maryland the spirit of 1840 and 1848 has been again aroused, giving sufficient proof that the State will go for Scott by a majority which would not have discredited those glorious days of Whigism. No Democrat has the hardihood to claim Pennsylvania for Pierce, the only question is, what will be Gen. Scott's majority! The meeting this week at Harrisburgh gives an indication that the Keystone is about to redeem herself from the deplorable folly of 1851. Only let another Union saving demonstration on the Castle Garden plan be got up in Philadelphia, respectable enough to be heard of in the country, and Gov. Johnston, as head of the electoral ticket, will have a majority such as will make his enemies' heads swim.

The late heart rending disaster on Lake Erie will swell the tide of indignation against the gross mismanagement of steam vessels, to such a pitch as will compel the passage of the bill for the prevention of such calamities, in any shape which its friends choose to give to it.

JUNIUS.

LATER FROM MEXICO.—Dates from the city of Mexico are to the 31st ult.

The "Rebilledo" insurrection had given the government great trouble. Retreating upon Huatusco, he vanquished a small party of government troops, compelling them to retreat upon Orizaba, he subsequently entered Cordova without striking a blow.

His course has been a triumphant one, and he is supported by the people of his section, and urged forward by a large armed force. He and his adherents profess fidelity to the constitution, but demand the abolition of the laws concerning the National Guards and the separation of the District of Acasala from the State of Vera Cruz. At the last accounts he was ready fall upon Jalapa.

The affair seems to be a serious one. A pronunciamento has been made at Gradalajara, and one is reported to have taken place at Tampico.

The Indians have committed new depredations in the State of Zacatecas, murdering and robbing defenceless inhabitants. The papers teem with horrible details of their excesses.

The project of establishing a French colony in Sonora appears to have completely failed.

Crimes of all kind were rife in the Capital, and most brutal assassinations were not unfrequent. The dilligedos between Mexico and various points in the interior was regularly stopped and plundered.

It would appear from announcement in the *Constitutionnel* that the Mexican Government has taken some curious and decisive, if not arbitrary and dishonest action in reference to the opening of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec to trade and travel. It calls for bids or propositions for the privilege of accomplishing this result—the same to be paragraphed by two Notaries, made under seal and received only if presented by the 15th of August. After an examination the Government will then decide which shall be received.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

MAINE.—The Whigs and Democrats of York Co., Me., held their Conventions at Alfred, last week. The Whigs nominated a ticket for Senators in favor of the present liquor law, which the Democratic candidates are understood to be opposed to in several of its provisions.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—The National Democrat tells us that John S. Wells will be elected to the U. S. Senate to succeed John P. Hale.

NEW YORK.—The New York Herald, the most rampant of Pierce papers, begins to give it up. It calls lustily on the Websterites to come to the rescue. Nothing, it says, can save the Executive of the Union from the control of Seward—by which it means the election of Scott—but a strong rally of the friends of Webster. If that's all, it's a gone case with Locofocoism, for it is a strong Webster rally cannot be had.

PENNSYLVANIA.—"The fires of 1840 are kindling up in Pennsylvania. We had yesterday at Harrisburgh, a grand and most enthusiastic meeting, and a torch-light procession from thence to Uniontown at night. A number of Cass men came out and declared themselve for Scott, while every Taylor man is ardently for him. You may set down the old Keystone for Scorr by at least twenty thousand. His majority must, from every present indication, greatly exceed that of Gen. Taylor.—*An M. C. of Western Pennsylvania to the National Intelligencer.*

A correspondent upon whose intelligence and honesty entire reliance may be placed, writes us, that in the county of Lancaster, Scott will have one thousand more votes than the people of that section gave to Gen. Taylor in 1848. Taylor's majority was 6,810, and the most intelligent citizens on the spot are confident that Scott will receive a majority of 6,000 or 6,500. —*Phila. North American.*

We are told that Chester county may be certainly depended upon for a majority of at least 1,000 for Scott.—*Ib.*

WAR CLOUDS, Pa., Aug. 18.—The Democratic county Whig nominations are as follows:—For Congress—John M. Broomhall, Esq. For Assembly—Jonathan T. Abrahams, Henry S. Evans.

OHIO.—The Whig county convention of Hamilton county, met last week, at Mount Pleasant. The Lobos Islands, Hayti, Central America, and the Sandwich Islands, are subjects which demand his immediate attention; when a little leisure shall be afforded him, he will improve it by informing his indiscreet friends that he cannot permit the use of his name, (already *clarum et venerabile*, for past services alike to his country and to the whig party,) for the mere purpose of dividing the Whig strength in States where it has none to spare.

HEALTH OFFICE.

Interments in the City of Pittsburgh

FROM AUGUST 14, TO AUGUST 21, 1852.

DISEASES.	ADULTS.	CHILDREN.
Consumption	2	0
Cholera Infantum	0	1
Disease of the Brain	1	0
Laryngeal Phthisis	0	2
Marasmus	0	3
Scarlet Fever	0	1
Still Born	0	1
Tabes Mesenterica	0	1
Teething	0	1
Typhoid Fever	1	0
Unknown	1	1
Total	5	11—16

OF THE ABOVE THERE WERE,

Under 1 year	6
From 1 to 2	3
" 5 to 10	1
" 10 to 15	1
" 15 to 20	1
" 20 to 30	2
" 30 to 40	1
" 50 to 60	1

By order of the Board of Health.

JAMES H. WILLSON,
Physician to Board of Health.

Boarding School for Young Ladies.

MRS. M. POPE MITCHELL and Daughters Principals, Locust street, second door west of Broad, Philadelphia.

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Steam Communication Between New York and Glasgow.

THE GLASGOW AND NEW YORK, Steam Ship Company's powerful Steamship GLASGOW, 1962 tons and 400 horse power, Robert Craig, Commander, is appointed to sail from New York, direct for Glasgow, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th of September, and SATURDAY, 20th November, at 12 o'clock, noon.

PASSAGE MONEY:

First Cabin, (Saloon State rooms)	$90
Second Cabin, " Midship "	75
Second Cabin, " Steward's "	60

No Steerage Passengers taken.

Carries a Surgeon.

These rates include provisions, but no wines or liquors, which will be supplied on board at moderate rates.

For freight or passage apply to

J. McSYMON,
aug23:dawtd 93 Broadway, New York.

Sale of the Mountain House, at Capon Springs, Hampshire, Va.

THE attention of persons desiring to invest, is called to this valuable and extensively furnished establishment, to be sold between this and and the 25th of September next, at private sale, and on accommodating terms.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, North front 222 feet by 60—front 70 feet long, 16 feet wide, supported by rough, stout columns, the whole base-work throughout, the whole four stories high, with attic on the entire main story. Rooms in Basement—store-room, office, kitchen, Laundry, Pastry Cook Room, Store Rooms, Provision Room, Passenger Cloth Sporting Saloon, Billiard Room, Barber Shop, Servants' Dining Hall, capable of dining from 30 to 40 persons, with several sleeping apartments for help, &c. The entire basement story, ground and first floors, contain 60 rooms, and the attic story is calculated for 40 persons, for the term of three years. Inquire of the Editors of the Gazette, in the city of Pittsburgh, on the Monday the 6th day of September, 1852, between the hours of 9 and 3 o'clock, P. M.

JAMES M. CHRISTY, Treasurer.

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BUFFALO, DUNKIRK, TOLEDO, DETROIT, CHICAGO, MILWAUKIE, COLUMBUS and CINCINNATI.

Fare to Cleveland.....$3 50

THE new and fast running steamer FOREST CITY, leaves the Monongahela wharf, opposite Monongahela House, morning and evening, precisely at 5 o'clock, precisely, connecting at Wellsville with the New York and Cleveland Express Mail Road, leaving Wellsville at 12.25 P. M., and arriving at Cleveland at 5 minutes past 5 o'clock, P. M., and connecting with steam boats for Detroit, Milwaukie, Chicago, &c.

Passengers leave Pittsburgh in the morning, and take tea at most evening in Chicago.

Passengers going to Cleveland via Ohio and Penna. R. R., are put out at Allanta, (by the 8.40 A. M. train,) at 4 o'clock, P. M. and dine at the Mansion House, Wellsville, where they have to wait till 5 o'clock, P. M., for the Express train from Wellsville, which arrives at Cleveland, arriving at same time, and in same train of Cars with passengers from Wellsville.

Passengers checked through from Pittsburgh to Cleveland, in the steamer Forest City.

For tickets, apply to

JOHN A. CAUGHEY, Agent
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Office in Monongahela House, Water St., 2nd door from corner of commencing at Smithfield.

NOTE—By the Ohio & Penna R. R., to Allianse, and Cleveland and Pittsburgh R. R. from Allianse to Cleveland, the fare is $4.00. 1852

SHERIFALTY—To the Freemen of Allegheny County—I offer myself as a candidate for the office of Sheriff at the ensuing election, and pledge myself, if elected, to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity and impartiality. After a residence of thirty three years in this county, I hope my fellow citizens will not think it improper to refer to the entire community, as to my character for honesty, capacity and impartiality. Should my fellow citizens think proper to confer upon me the office of Sheriff, I pledge myself to perform the duties thereof to the best of my ability, and to the satisfaction of the people.

DAVID M'CANDLESS.

aug23:td

The Pennsylvania Mutual Live Stock Insurance Company.

CAPITAL, $50,000.

CHARTER PERPETUAL

THIS Company is now fully organized, and prepared to insure against the casualties of FIRE, WATER, ACCIDENT and DISEASE, of all descriptions of STOCK, such as Horses, Mules, Cattle, Sheep, &c.

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From the above list of officers, and all persons of information, can be obtained by calling at the office of the Company.

aug24:dawtjan1

NEW HOLLAND for Window Blinds—Just received at No. 55 Market street, and for sale by THOMAS PALMER.

NEW MUSIC.

UNCLE TOM'S Cabin.

Eva's Parting—subject from Uncle Tom's Cabin.
Death of little Eva; or the going,
Death of St. Clair—little Eva's father.
Death of Uncle Tom's master.
Simon ane Legree.
Tom's Reception in Heaven.
Eva's Farewell to Topsy.
Topsy's Confession.
Harlow Lokes, with a splendid frontispiece.
Garland Polka.
Mollies Dream Waltz.
Little Willie, come home.

With a great variety of new and popular Songs, Polkas, &c., just rec'd by express, and for sale by

JOHN H. TAYLOR.
aug21 81 Wood street.

DAGUERREOTYPES AT THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

JACKSON'S National Daguerrean Gallery, corner of the Diamond and Market street, (opposite Wick's Brick Store,) Pittsburgh.

Ladies and Gentlemen wishing to take likenesses of themselves, or friends, will please call at the above establishment, fitted up with very superior Side and Sky Lights, and provided with every instrument of the most powerful kind, and having adopted the system of Daguerreotyping, as now practised by the celebrated Daguerreans of Philadelphia and New York, Mr. N. flatters himself to be able to offer to the patrons of the Art, a style of Daguerreotypes, either singly or in groups, which has never been surpassed.

Rooms open and operating, in all weathers, from 8 o'clock A. M. to 6 P. M. aug24:dawtf

Land Warrants.

WE wish to purchase $10,000 worth of Land Warrants, and will pay the following prices, viz: For 160 acre Warrants.....$145 00
" 80 " " 72 50
" 40 " " 36 00

JON BONNIGHT & MORRIS,
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SECOND EDITION, ENLARGED AND REVISED.

THIS is a beautiful and interesting little volume, and from the pen of the Rev. Nathaniel West. In spiritual exposition, astounding historical facts, and points of matter, amount of information, and brevity of phrase, no book of similar size, in our opinion, surpasses the one before us. Heartily do we recommend it to every reader in the nation. Every Sabbath School Scholar should possess a copy, for it the present Fugitive Law question will relegate children to learn and remember its contents. The title of the book will be realized in its application. It will unite all hearts as a brotherhood in the nation.

For sale at the Book Stores of

DAVIDSON & AGNEW,
aug24 65 Market st., near Fourth.

Nations, and an illustrated Bible Dictionary, 2d edition, 1 vol. 8vo. Fourth st., near Wood. aug21 M'LEAN & BOOK

For sale retail, at all Dispensing Drug Stores, and wholesale only, by the agents for Pittsburgh and its vicinity.

aug21:dawtf J. KIDD & CO., 60 Wood street.

DIED,

At his residence, Third Ward, Allegheny city, on the 23d August, inst., at 1 o'clock, P. M., WILLIAM WATSON, son of James Watson, of Ross Tp. aug24

SALE OF STOCKS AT AUCTION.

BY A. WELK INS & CO.

THE following list of Stocks will be offered for sale at the Auction Rooms of P. M. Davis, on Thursday Evening, the 26th inst., at 7½ o'clock, at

100